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New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FOREIGN.-Mr. Spurgeon will celebrate the pubfication of his two-thousandth sermon to-day. - Doyle, the Invincible, has started for America. ____ Medical men say that McNeill, the newspaper man whose dead body was found at Boulogne, was "knuckle-dustered," robbed and thrown into the water.

DOMESTIC.-Secretary Lamar sent his letter of resignation to the President and it was accepted. Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York, commended the action of the President in sending a copy of the Constitution of the United States to Leo XIII. = Six hundred and fifty-five cars of coal were taken from the Reading mines. Vermont Republicans began the organization of a State League. === The watch of the murdered man, Robert Hamilton, at Long Branch, was recovered. === Three persons were mangled by mastiffs at Camden, N. J. - Unusually low temperature prevailed in Montana.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Dr. McGlynn made a violent speech against Mgr. Preston's advice. Arrival of the Newcastle City's crew. === A drug clerk arrested charged with causing his employer's death. === The crew of an abandoned vessel brought into port. = Paul Fuller, of the firm of Coudert Brothers, gave the valuable collection of Madame D'Olivera to the Metropolitan the reaction of prices and keep the cost of Museum of Art. === Thomas Brierly, of Brierly | living unnaturally high. Manor, England, was drugged and robbed in Jersey City. - Hugh O. Pentecost preached in Brooklyn, beginning his effort to form an independent congregation. there. ==== J. B. Gibbs ushered in a new temperance society of his own.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair and colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; Lowest, 28; Averagg 36 1-2.

There will be no repetition at Trenton this year of the disorderly and disgraceful conduct of the Democratic Assembly last winter, when public decency was outraged in a flagrant manner. Both branches of the Legislature are now Republican, and the election of presiding officers will not provoke a contest in either house. Mr. Dickinson, of Hudson County, will probably be chosen Speaker of the Assembly to-morrow, and Senator Large, of Hunterdon, is likely to be selected as presiding officer of the Senate. The question of restrictive taxation upon the liquor saloons will undoubtedly be the most weighty matter of legislation considered. With the political make-up of the Legislature and the limited veto power of the Governor, New-Jersey should take a radical position on this important issue.

Dr. Van Dyke had no trouble in finding a text for his sermon in the Brick Church on the sin of stealing foreigners' books which the failure to enact an international copyright law permits. The only question was to choose among the numerous Biole passages pertinent to the subject. He forcibly pointed out the wickedness of literary piracy and contended that we as a Nation are already suffering punishment for our misconduct in the corruption of thought consequent upon the flood of foreign books (many of them of a low class) and in the decline of our National literature. It is a wholesome thing for the pulpit to take hold vigorously of such a crying evil as that which formed the subject of Dr. Van Dyke's dis-

Mr Lamar will retire from the Interior Department to-morrow, and unless the Senate confirms his nomination to the Supreme Court bench his career in the public service, which began in 1872, will then be closed, at least for some time to come. His resignation as Secretary of the Interior was sent to the President and accepted on Saturday. Probably this action on Mr. Lamar's part will be generally regarded as levidence that he is certain of favorable treatment at the hands of the Senate. That question, however, is far from decided. In our Washington dispatches will be found interviews with five Senators who have been represented as inclined to vote to confirm Mr. Cleveland's unfit nomination. What these gentlemen say will be read with profound interest, Mr. Stockbridge announces that he will certainly vote against Lamar, and Mr. Sabin expresses entire willingness to abide by the caucus decision. Mr. Jones is non-committal, and Mr. Stewart, his colleague, has not yet made up his mind. Mr. Sawyer regards Mr. Lamar as broad-minded and as possessing qualifications for a Judgeship. It will be seen that the question of confirmation is an open one.

An interesting letter from Albany, printed in this issue, gives a forecast of action which may be taken by the Legislature. A close watch

will be kept upon public expenditures, no large ions being made for Der State officers to spend as they see fit during the Presidential year. The regulation of the liquor traffic will, of course, command a large share of attention. Besides the High License bill that Mr. Crosby will introduce at the first opportunity (on which we have commented hereto fore), Senator Vedder's Tax bill is again up. the liquor-dealers will seek to lessen the restrictions against them, and an effort, which ought to be successful, will be put forth to repeal the Mandamus act of 1886. Another reform of importance that is to be taken up is the printing of ballots by the State, three bills relating to which are already under way.

STRIKES AND DEMOCRACY.

The connection between strikes and Democratic victories is more direct than many imagine. That strikes have been unusually frequent within the past few years is unhappily evident. The workers realize that the oftrepeated strikes are becoming terribly burdensome to them. Their losses, and their contributions to lighten the losses of others, amount to many millions yearly. A great many of the workers are Democrats, and it would be for them a blessing if they could realize how directly mistaken votes cause their severe losses.

The Democratic financial policy expands the currency rapidly in the fall; the actual expansion has been \$62,000,000 since last June, and during the last half of 1886 it was even larger. This kindles the fires of a fierce speculation. Prices mount upward in the speculative markets with wild rapidity; manufacturers and miners are encouraged to increase production to the utmost, in order to realize profits while they can; retail dealers lift retail prices in order to protect themselves, and so the cost of living is enhanced.

With higher prices and a higher cost of living come demands for more wages. Each fall there has been an epidemic of such demands, not at all unreasonable, as far as they have been based on increase in the cost of hying. But manufacturers and mine owners,

taught by sad experience, know that the sudden spurt of high prices is likely to be stopped when winter brings Democratic agitation for repeal of duties. They hesitate to pay more wages, except with agreement for subsequent reduction when markets decline. The men know by experience that retail prices do not recede as rapidly as they advance. Here begin many strikes, which are always disastrous to both parties, however they may end. After each fall's inflation comes a session of

Congress. The Democratic majority renews its warfare on American industry. Committees are organized in favor of lower duties. The President and Secretary of the Treasury in each year's reports strongly recommend reduction of tariff. Free-trade newspapers are encouraged to print thousands of statements going to show that reduction is certain, and that it will vastly cheapen everything produced by manufactures and mining.' Accordingly buyers begin to hope for lower prices and keep back their purchases. Products can no longer be sold in enormously increased quantities as they are produced, and prices go down with a slump.

The manufacturers and mine operators are thus obliged to place before the workers the alternative, discontinuance of work or lower wages. The men do not find retail prices going down with rapidity, as wholesale prices decline, and they protest and resist. Hundreds of manufacturing establishments and mines are closed, because the employers prefer not to have any struggle, and they do not dare to risk continued production on a falling market. In hundreds more the workers and employers engage in disastrous struggles, which lessen the year's production, cut down the wages of workers and the profits of capitalists, prevent

The intiation and tariff agitation are direct fruits of Democratic votes. The higher retail prices, the spasmodic activity in production at times, followed by periods of prostration, are necessary results. The multiplied strikes and the tremendous losses which the workers bear in connection with them are produced by Democratic votes more than by any other immediate cause. Under all administrations labor controversies have been frequent, but they have been more numerous and more costly than ever before during the past few years, since Democratic votes have produced Democratic majorities in Congress and given a Democratic President power to sign free-trade

RRIDGE REFORM DEMANDED.

The criticisms upon the Bridge trustees made by Mayor Chapin in his first message are, we believe, the first of the kind proceeding from the chief magistrate or from any one holding a high official position in either of the cities which built and own the Bridge. That these criticisms are fully justified, no one familiar with the situation will deny. Mr. Chapin's views of the present Bridge management are almost identical with those which THE TRIB-UNE has repeatedly expressed. We have always regarded the Board of Trustees as a superfluous and unnecessary body from the time that the structure was completed and handed over to the cities, in expending whose money, million after million, the members of that board had a real and important function to perform. They were then trustees in fact as well as in name. That function, however, terminated when the task of building the Bridge was finished. The trustees at that time recognized this plain fact, and Mr. Stranahan and his associates displayed a commendable willingness to relinquish their offices. The bill which they drew up unfortunately met the Governor's veto; and the successors of the trustees have manifested a radically different spirit. A determination to hold on to their places has been their most prominent characteristic. They have opposed every attempt in the Legislature to put an end to their official existence, and the Legislature has thus far

failed to perform its simple duty in this matter. The new Mayor of Brooklyn omitted to refer in his message to many subjects vitally related to the city's welfare and prosperity. But he has evidently given careful thought to the Bridge problem. His deliberate conclusion is expressed in these words: "Undoubtedly the Bridge would be administered with more economy and with a far keener sense of accountability to the people . . . were its charge given to a body or organization possessing no such autonomous or imperial character as that now existing." We are glad to hear such outspoken words from Mr. Chapin He is especially incensed on account of the management of the Bridge finances and because the trustees see fit to retain the receipts in their own hands, expending them as they choose for betterments" or any other purpose that happens to strike their fancy. He insists that the Bridge revenues shall be neither withheld nor hypothecated, and that the intent of the lawthat the cities should receive the moneys earned

by the Bridge-shall be carried into effect. It is greatly to be hoped that Mayor Chapin's

of the present Bridge management are imperatively needed, no one questions who is not interested in having the Board of Trustees retained. Mr. Chapin's idea is to have the Bridge placed in the hands of two officials, who shall be subordinates of the cities. We are not prepared to support this as the best possible disposition of the question; but it will surely not be difficult for the Legislature to devise some simple and practicable plan for a board or commission to govern the Bridge, which shall be directly responsible to the municipalities and shall do its work in a plain and straightforward way. The trustees have lingered superfluous in the Bridge offices at least three years too long. The Legislature cannot put a term to their existence a moment too soon.

A CHANGE OF HEART. The Washington dispatches report that several Republican Senators who had been inclined to vote for Mr. Lamar, have, since spending their holidays with their constituents. either changed their minds, or have been much in doubt as to what they shall do. easily understand this. The atmosphere of Washington is not the atmosphere of the country. It is a distorted medium, in which the most observing men get false impressions. Views formed there are often swept out of sight on emerging into the rarer air outside. It is easy to see how Senators who have known Mr Lamar for years, and found him personally a likable man, and have admired him for the abilities of a certain sort which he unquestionably possesses, may have been led, in the spirit of good-fellowship often prevailing between men of opposite parties in the Senate, to allow it to be understood that they would vote to confirm him. Willingness to be on friendly terms with the Administration may have something to do with it, for that is a notorious weakness of Senators under all Administrations.

But the constituents of the Senators are able to exercise their judgments, entirely free from these direct and purely personal influences. They have not been in daily intercourse with the man who is to be voted for. They have not been in the habit of stretching their legs under the same mahogany with him. They have not served on committees with him. It is a good deal easier for them, no doubt, to be independent than it is for men who have to ask themselves how a former colleague will feel if they vote against him. But all Republican Senators who have allowed themselves to be affected in this way would do well, we believe, to go home for a few days and talk with the plain people there, who cannot be made to see that a spade is anything but a spade. We predict that they would come back of a different mind upon this question. At first the country hardly understood it much better than the Senate, but it was soon aroused. It is clear now to all that the North is against this appointment. The doubtful Senators are beginning to find it out. The Lamar papers show signs of panic. They admit that if the nomination can be confirmed at all, it will only be by a bare majority, and even concede that there are reasons for fearing that it cannot be confirmed at all.

THE PATTISON REPORT.

If it should ever happen to the remarkable document put forth by ex-Governor Pattison as the minority report of the Pacific Railroad Commission, to be subjected to anything more than the most carcless and superficial perusal. it will be found to be one of the curiosities of modern political literature. Emanating from a tribunal having functions of a judicial character in so far as it was charged with the investigation of the condition and management of the Pacific railroads, it was only reasonable to suppose that it would be somewhat judicial in its tone, that its findings of facts would be fair and impartial, and its conclusions cool and dispassionate. Instead of this being the case, almost the first thing that strikes the reader is that the writer is either simulating a righteous indignation for some ulterior purpose, or is actually in a white heat of passion, under the influence of which he is equally incapacitated for telling the truth or for doing justice.

Even if the facts in the case were as ex-Governor Pattison represents them in his report, there would still be no excuse for the piling of disgraceful epithets upon men of the character and standing of Senator Stanford and Charles Francis Adams. Though it may be their misfortune to be men of wealth, and as the heads of great corporations the representatives of very large moneyed interests, they are not convicted felons, and they certainly have some rights which even an anti-monopolist ought to respect. Were all the charges true which Mr. Pattison has gathered from the history of the past twenty-five years, it would not justify the temper exhibited nor the language used in this

The worst feature of it, however, is not so much its violent temper and abusive language as its bald dishonesty. Mr. Pattison, as was evident at the outset, began the investigation with his mind fully made up. His associates very easily saw through him and the purpose to which he intended to apply his opportunities, It runs between the lines of all the testimony in which he figures as examiner. No one ever could mistake the zeal and animation with which he popped upon any hearsay or scandal. however trivial or musty, which helped along his indictment, or the manifest disgust with which he turned away from testimony that did not dovetail with his plan. It is significant of the results accomplished, that he was finally driven to the grossest misrepresentations and fatsification of the record to justify his indict-

We have already called attention to the dishonesty of his charge that the Pacific roads had received aid from the Government to the amount of over \$117,000,000. He could not bave helped knowing when he put that statement in large type to attract attention, that he was doing something just as dishonest as anything that he was charging upon the railroad magnates. If they acted dishonestly, it was for money. What does he do it for? Why does he exaggerate the amount of Government aid by \$350,000,000. Is it for votes by and by? What can be more mischievous than such demagogy? It may be of no consequence what happens to great corporations; whether they are misrepresented or not; but it ought to concern the American people that they do not have false figures and distorted facts officially set before them as a proper basis for public judgment. These startling figures have gone through the country and been printed in hundreds of newspapers as an official statement of the amount of Government aid to the railroads. Columns upon columns have already been written on the enormous sums given to these roads which can never be recovered, and no end of hasty and unthinking ink remains to be shed upon the subject,

It would not be strange if it should presently appear that our Pennsylvania Munchausen had overshot the mark. A difference of \$350,000,000 between him and his two colleagues is a little too large to escape notice. Whenever the fantastic mathematics by which his cob-house has been reared shall be put to earnest words will produce the results intended. the test of analysis, the whole structure is

That a reorganization and overturning | likely to tumble somewhat disastrously about the ex-Governor's ears.

> MONEY AND BUSINESS. The new year opens with moderate activity in business, the exchanges for the week, which include yearly payments, being substantially the some as those of the first week last year after allowance for a holiday. At Boston, notwithstanding that difference, payments were larger, and also at New-Orleans; at Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis the decline was less than the difference of one working day would explain; at Baltimore and still more at New-York there was a larger decline, here attributed to dull speculation. Failures for the first week were fewer than for the same week last year. Foreign trade shows a decrease of 15 per cent in imports, and for the week ending January 3, a decrease of 15 per cent in exports. The banks gain nearly \$12,000,000 in deposits, partly through Treasury disbursements exceeding receipts by \$6,100,000, and partly by return of money from some quarters, though not from the South, for banks have sent considerable sums thither last week. Stocks were stagnant but strong; the sixty most active stocks averaged

\$61 43 per share at the close Saturday, against

\$61 02 at the opening for the year. The general

out only a fifth of one per cent for the week. The coal strikes caused inactivity in stocks, but seem to have a favorable influence on the whole. Reading stock is so closely held that it has receded only an eighth, while other coal stocks have all advanced. The Street looks in vain for the large buying expected from January disbursements of \$75,000,000 interest and dividends. After a few more years it may discover that investors are getting shrewd enough to buy either before or after the time they are expected. Wheat declined half a cent, corn 1 1-4, cats 1 cent, pork 25 cents, and lard 27 cents per 100 pounds, cotton a sixteenth, coffee 3-4 of a cent, though spot quotations do not express the full decline in options, and oil 3-4 of a cent, after a big boom and sharp slump. Lead is also 10 cents and copper 35 cents per 100 pounds lower. Sugar holds its advance of a sixteenth and crushed an eighth; cheese and eggs are higher, print cloths an eighth higher, tin three-eighths higher, turpentine 1 cent, beef 20 cents and rubber 1 cent higher. Of drugs, nitrate and cutch are weaker, antimony and chlorate of potash stronger. Wool was a shade weaker, and some grades of woollen

goods were quoted lower. The Government crop report raises the whea figures above previous estimates, putting the yield at 456,000,000 bushels; and making the farm value only \$5,200,000 less than last year. Loss of 219,000,000 bushels of corn is said to be more than balanced to farmers by rise in prices, and they gain \$14,000,000 on cats. The statement that winter wheat acreage does not promise much decrease, while the reported condition is 95, depressed the market at Chicago, and it shows that at only 67.7 cents per bushel for wheat farmers are trying to raise over 500,000,000 bushels, a fact worth remembering in connection with disputes about the cost of wheat-growing. The report, though decidedly more favorable than previous estimates, does not alter the fact that farmers have lost heavily in animal and animal food products, in potatoes, tobacco, fruit and wool.

The bureau report as to cotton grows harder to believe, 5,393,912 bales having come in sight January 1, against 4,815,045 at the same date from the previous crop. The advance of 11 per cent in price will make the crop worth more to producers than the previous one, but here, as in the case of corn, it is to be remembered that the loss of yield is a loss of wealth, consumers having to lose all the farmer gains by higher prices. But for railroad and house building, in advance of the increase in population, the business of 1887 would hardly if at all have exceeded that of 1886. With less farm products marketed, the sixth, while the coal output increased a twelfth; and but for railroad and other building the market for iron products would have been parrower than "The Railroad Gazette" reports 2,044 locomotives, 16,145 freight and 14,056 coal cars built last year, against 1,436 locomotives, 10,095 in 1886, when the demand was unusually large.

Concerning real estate speculation and building, "The Real Estate Record" states New-York conveyances at \$258,000,000 for the year, and the of new buildings at \$62,500,000, and estimates that \$2,600,000,000 may have been expended in the whole country for buildings, and that transfers of real estate may have exceeded \$15,000,000,000. On that supposition the volume of new mortgages created during the past year must be large enough to cause some pressure: The estimated building exceeds the requirement for new population for three years, and the increase in milroad mileage is 9 per cent against an increase of 3 per cent in population. New-York exports and imports, however, point to an excess of exports in December of \$28,000,000 against \$29,000,000 in 1886, and foreign exchange, though higher, is not near the gold-exporting point.

Mr. Lowell wants copyright. He is the sort of Free Trader who wants to buy other men's goods at bottom prices, and wants other men to buy his goods at the highest premium rates. a familiar type of the free trade dogmatist.

So many inaccurate statements respecting the American fishery fleet are made by Democratic journals that the volume of the Massachusetts census containing the precise facts may be considered a timely publication. From the article on the fisheries of that State, prepared under the direction of the Hon, Carroll D. Wright, it appears that 866 vessels with a tonnage of 68,211 are employed in addition to 5,549 boats under five tons. The working capital is \$8,660,581, and the value of the products \$6,462,692 in an average year. Of these products nearly 50 per cent were taken in American waters, 48 per cent on the high seas and 1.67 per cent in British waters, the figures being for the year 1885, when American fishermen were allowed to fish in British waters. The insignificant percentage of the catch inside the three-mile limit shows how little importance is attached to the inshore fisheries by the American fleet. In that year, when the provisions of the Treaty of Washington were extended by diplomatic agreement, less than 2 per cent of the catch was in Dominion waters. The census also shows the nationality of the fishermen of the fleet: 9.250 Americans, 1,616 Canadians, 2,000 Portuguese, and 5,000 Swedes, and of these foreigners 60 per cent live in Massachusetts and are virtually adopted citizens, although not formally naturalized. These figures refute the senseless talk about the American fleet of " alien" fishermen.

A horrible hanging scene in California, where man's head was nearly pulled off his body, comes at the right time to emphasize the recommendation of Governor Hill for the use of electricity in inflicting the death penalty. Sheriff Matson, of Chicago, who may be supposed to know something now regarding hanging, approves the Governor's suggestion. What stands in the way of its adoption-anything but dull prejudice against | in the heading of the article in our last issue, relating

Mr. Mulhall, the well-known statistician, sends o The Tribune from Buenos Ayres, under date of November 24, a second reply to the strictures of Mr. Balfour upon his astounding figures in relation to the number of evictions in Ireland. He shows that the Government returns of evictions are incomplete, since they do not include the number of cottiers unhoused whose cases were decided at petty sessions. There were in 1841 491,278 inhabited cabins with a single room. In 1861 there were 89,374, nearly 402,000 cabins having been pulled down in twenty years. These cases were not included in the Government returns, so that it is clear, in Mr. Muihall's judgment, that that he would like travelling a good deal bester it he had no incombrances.—(Washington Letter in Philadolphia Record.)

been evicted since 1837. He also demonstrates that the Government commissioners in estimating the number of deaths from famine in 1848-49 at will be convinced of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the line of the fact by reading the magnificance in the fact by reading the magnificance in the fact by reading the fact of the fac

disposed to yield one inch of his ground in his good Republican paper, but a capital newspaper, and argument with Mr. Balfour. real figures were 1,104,000. Mr. Mulhall is not Tribe

"No class of cases shall be pigeon-holed await the convenience of the office while it tries what it considers more important cases." So says District-Attorney Fellows. The public would like to know whether any cases will be pigeon-holed to suit the convenience of Democratic politicians or rob

There is, in many respects, a wide difference be-tween the character of Lincoln and that of Mr. Cleve-land.—(Charleston News and Courier.

Well, yes. One can almost see the difference in the faces of the two men. There is also some difference between the characters of George Washington and David B. Hill, John Wesley and John Sullivan, George Peabody and Hugh McLaughlin. It may require a penetrating and discriminating mind to see the difference, but it is there.

contains only seventy-six words and is so simple that a child can understand it. If all willswere as free from legal phraseology and circumlocution there would be comparatively little work for our average of prices for commodities advanced slightly, Surrogates to do.

Mr. Dingley has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to prevent danger to ocean navigation from rafts of logs or timbers. The recent experience with the big raft from Nova Scotia has experience with the big raft from Neva Scotia has shown the necessity of some legislation in this direction. Just how fer we can make laws to govern so far as anything could do so it atoned for a performsuch things on the high seas is, perhaps, an open ance of Schubert's great symphony in C question; but the sending forth of what may become useless and dangerous hulks clearly ought to either indignation or merriment among the musicians, be prevented. The melancholy fate of the largest professional and amateur, who were present. The raft ever launched may deter any one else from following in the footsteps of its inventor.

There are twenty appointments to be made by the Board of Aldermen, and it so happens that there are just twenty Aldermon ready and eager to make an appointment apiece. This is a delightful arrangement, and it shows how things sometimes come out even in spite of the politicians-or because of them.

Mr. Henry W. Grady will deliver the oration at the opening of the Sub-Tropical Exposition at Jackson-ville, Florida, next Thursday.

Professor William G. Hammond, Dean of the St. Louis Law School, has gone to Boston to deliver a course of lectures on the History of the Common Law at the Boston University Law School.

"The German Crown Princess," says Dr. Morell Mackenzie, "Is a model nurse, having all her feelings under strict control and suffering without making any sign. I do not think I can be accused of flunkeyism. it is the simple truth that she is the most remark able woman I have ever met. Her knowledge of satisfactorily if examined on these subjects by the Crown Princess. She discussed the opinions of all the physicians and the various suggestions for treatment, criticising each with the most perfect knowledge and judgment. Yet there is no speck of blue's about her. Her manner, when she cares to please, has an indescribable fascination about it, which makes one understand the devoted feeling of personal loyalty that has sometimes been felt for princes. I can only say that if all royal personages were like this exalted lady and her gallaut husband, Republicanism would soon be an extinct tradition."

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is spending a month at Chleago, the guest of Mr. Wirt Dexter.

A Colorado man gives to a "Boston Post" write ome gossip about ex-Senator Tabor of that State, who, during his thirty days' term, attracted much attention by his ostentatious display of wealth and decrease in woollen goods exceeds any increase—in cotton manufacture of print cloths, 115,000 pieces less were produced; oil production declined a sixth, while the coal output increased a twelfth; for the exclusive use of his family. Lately, however, she has become somewhat surfetted with her notoriety, and has been seen in the body of the theatre. first Mis. Tabor lives not far from the ex-Senator's, and they probably run across each other nearly every day of their lives. They had when they were ma freight and 6,146 coal cars in 1886. The new ried a young man with them known as an adopted track alone calls for 372,000 tons more rails than son, and he still maintains friendly relations with both his foster father and foster mother. He is in business in Denver and has some dealings with the first Mrs. Tabor. When the Senator cast her off he gave her property worth about \$500,000, and it has increased greatly in value since. There was one plot of forty lots, of which the lady has recently sold sixteen for \$100,000. She also has another block in the latter of \$100,000. She also has another block in the latter of \$100,000 and the latter of \$100,000. She also has another block in the latter of \$100,000 and the latter of teen for \$100,000. She also has another block in another part of the city which brings her in a good rental, though the houses are so expensively built that they do not pay such a fair percentage on the cost as they otherwise would. The Senator and the present Mrs. Tabor go about a good deal in Denver and are usually well received, though there are some circles that are exclusive toward—the lady.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

That hustling revivalist, "Sam" Jones, is playing a two weeks' engagement in Kansas City.. He says that " more sand is needed in the gizzards" of the Kansas City churches.

A Chicago judge has decided that a physician has the right to advertise his cures if he wants to do medical ethics to the contrary notwithstanding.

The pope is certainly the most popular as well as the most bonored clergyman in Rome. One evidence of this is in the fact that among his presents are 12,000 pairs of slippers.

Our readers are, no doubt, well acquainted with the Willow Flodger, who keeps the boarding-house just around the corner from this office-good, clean keds and a square meal for fifty cents. There in that mansion it was that the shot from Cupid's bow was shot clean through our two tender hearts. Vest there we saw the Wildow Plodger, and it was there we wood and won and weeded her. It was a moonlight night she approached us with a board-bill in her hand, but all undannted, we fell at her feet and pourced forth the tale of affection that tilled our boson. Need we say that the moon looked down with watery eyes through the dark, swaying boughs of the oak? Need we say that the fair head nestled upon our editorial shoulders, and she said she would be ours? No; but such was the case, and so night we are a married man. The ceremony! Who can tell about it? There was the parson—we promised him \$2\cdot\text{: there was the bride, allowhite flubduds and veils and flowers and ribbons and smiles, and there was we—the whole is summed up in the confession that we hereby breathe forth to the brethren of the press—we are no longer we—we are us.—(Pagie Guich War Whoop.

The latest device of Alaskans for scaring scals, and driving them to convenient places for slaughter, is a simple cotton umbrella which is rapidly opened and shut before the eyes of the timid animal.

is a case where too many cooks won't spoil the

Handeler, Hendeler and Hendtler.

and guess the councilmen are sorry, too."

The Earl of Craven, our pleasant little peer of nine-teen, and his tutor, the Rev. M. Stavet, an agreeable young curate of thirty or forty, who have been enjoying washington life for a month or so, left us the other day to look for buffaloes and bilizards in the wild, wild West. "Craven" (as he asked us to call him) is a lively youth, and has led his dignified and scholarly tutor quite a dance. He couldn't get known's acked, and everywhere that Craven went Stavet had to go. It looked rather queer to see Stavet's clerical figure among the wall dowers at a dancing party—and it probably was as queer to Stavet as it looked. The incongruous combination was not, however, of their making. Craven confided to a friend that he would have a jollier time but for Stavet, and Stavet confided to the same kieled that he would like travelling a good deal better if he had no incombrances.—(Washington Letter in Philadelphia Record.

If any one does not believe that Minneapolis is who was a Republican election in 1576, to vote for

600,000 told only one-half of the truth. The cont thirty-six page Annual of "The Minneapolis

To guard against ghosts.-" Do you believe is

whosts to "I do nowadays, but I didn't formerly."

"I do nowadays, but I didn't formerly."

"What made you change your mind?"

"Since you moved in the house next door wood pile has gone down wonderfully."

"Sit!" "Sir"
"Yes, and I looked out last night and saw a white robed spectre carrying an armful of wood toward your place, but I have bought a gun and I'm going to see to-night how buckshot and phantoms act together. So you must be going? Well, good-by."(Lincoln Journal.

MUSIO.

CONCERT OF THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

There was one highly interesting, one gilevously disappointing and two indifferent features in the fourth concert of the Symphony Society at the Metro-politan Opera House last Saturday night. The first was the performance of two movements of Beethov-en's Violin Concerts by Madame Camilla Urso. The The will of Judge Rapallo, recently filed for probate, is a model testamentary document. It last concert of the Philharmonic Society made her choice by Mr. Danresch a wise one. It was a little disturbing to hear the larghetto of the concerto before the opening allegro (the long introductory sym-phony being thus injected in the middle of the performance) and there were times when greater elasti-city and warmer sentiment would have improved Mad-ame Urso's playing, but the breadth and dignity of her thought of the other women violin players who have

offensive to sound taste and judgment as to excite

tempi of the slow movement and the practically exchanged one for the other, the vivacious chase of the scherzo interrupted with astounding ritardandos in defiance of the composer's text another suggestion which lies in the dynamic marks, as melody in the finale so strongly reminiscent of the subject of the choral part of Bechoven's Ninth Symphony, played nearly twice as slowly as the rest of the movement. The effect of such distortions of a familiar and admired work we leave to

tion of our readers. If this is an example of what the desire to infuse a new spirit into symphony interpretation is going to lead to the sooner that tradition is made an irrevocable law the better. The other orchestral pieces were the march movement from Berlioz's "Harold" symphony, and "La Russie," a composition in which Rubinstein attempts with indifferent success musically to giorify the empire of the Crar by introducing folk-tunes from all its past and present provinces and binding them together at the close by means of the Russian National hymn. An excision made by Mr. Damrosch after the public rohearsal of Friday afternoon robbed the work of that portion in which the composer most clearly and ingeniously disclosed his purpose. tion of our readers. If this is an example of what

MR. FINCK'S LECTURE.

In Chickering Hall on Saturday evening Mr. Henry T. Finck, music reviewer of "The Evening Post," delivered the first of four lectures which he has proable woman I have ever met. Her antibody and she is selence is something quite extraordinary, and she is now thoroughly posted in the pathology and surgery tory of Music. The lecturer was introduced by of the larynx. I consider that very few medical men. of the larynx. I consider that very few medical men—not specialists—would be able to acquit themselves satisfactorily if examined on those subjects by the Crown Princess. She discussed the opinions of all the physicians and the various suggestions for treatment, criticising each with the most perfect knowledge and judgment. Yet there is no speck of blue about the manner, when she cares to please, has an indescribable fascination about it, which makes one understand the devoted feeling of personal loyalty that has sometimes been felt for princes. I can only say that if all royal personages were like this exaited lady and her gallaut husband, Republicanism would soon be an extinct tradition.

A fine granite monument is being erected at Dover, N. H., in memory of the late E. H. Durell, United States Judge in Louisiana during the war and reconstruction period.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is spending a month at Ch

tet is announced to take place at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening of this week. The concert will get variety from the planoforte playing of Miss Jessie Pinney and the singing of Max Heinrich. The club's numbers are Brahms's second quartet. a Spanish serenade by Borodin, the allegro non troppo from Rubinstein's second quartet and, with Miss Pinney, Schumann's quartet in E flat, op. 47.

"Ferdinand Cortex," the new opera at the Metro-politan, will have three representations this week, namely, to-night, Wednesday night and Saturday afternoon. On Friday Wagner's "Siegfried" may be

from next Thursday to a future time not yet deter-Quartet, Sam Franko, leader, has been postponed

He has simply arranged with the company, was formerly known as the New-York Madrigal cert Company, to give matinees at his theatre, does not purpose going into the concert business.

The first opportunity which the New York public will have to hear the planuforte playing of Mr. Karl Klindworth will be at a recital of Beethoven's music at Steinway Hall on Tuesday afternoon of next week.

Mr. Klindworth is one of the most able and distinguished music scholars in the world, and it is very much to be hoped that he will be encouraged to remain in New York City.

The second concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will occur to-night in Steinway Hall. Gericke promises a decided in steinway Hall. Mr. ment, not only in the interpretation of the music, but also in its variety and character. This is the programme:

o in its varioty amme:
Overture, "Melusine", Mendelssohn
Concerto for pianoforte, Fe umanfi
Miss Adele Aus der Ohe,
Selections from "Siegfried" and "Die Gotterdammerities", Va 2 Dvorat Conrad Ansorge is the latest addition from Europe to the ranks of local pianists. He has been in the city two months or so, and his performances in pri-

vate have been highly spoken of. He will give two recitals in Steinway Hall on the Wednesday evenings of this and next week. In her eighth organ recital at the Church of the Incarnation, Miss Augusta Lowell will this afternoon pay a tribute to the memory of her former teacher, John Paul Morgan. The programme is an excellent one concluding with Gustav Merkil's sonata in D minor for two performers and is dedicated to the nemory of Mr. Morgan, another of whose pupila, Miss E. H. Marsh, will assist Miss Lowell.

VERDICTS IN THE GODKIN-LOWELL CASE "THE "TRIBUNE" OFFERS CONVINCING PROOF.

From Saturday's New-York Mail and Express. Yesterday The Tribuxe presented a series of catracts from "The Nation," "The Evening Post" and other publications, during the contest over the Presidential election of 1870, which presented Mr. James Russell Lowell in the attitude of a man only needing some public encouragement to do a very dishonorable.

a simple cotton umbrella which is rapidly opened and shut before the eyes of the timid animal.

Next month the Society of French Cooks will give an exhibition of the culinary art in the Pavillon of the culinary art in the Pavillon of the City of Paris in the Champs Elyses. This is a case where too many cooks won't spoil the broth or anything cise.

Very correct people in Boston spell Handel's name Haendel. But they don't go far enough. The family name of the composer was variously written Hendel, Handeler, Hendeler and Hendtler.

The police say that Whitchall-st, is not a dangerous place by night. There are many grains of truth in this active the wholes are respectfully invited to come down here and take the earth.

Rochester, Penn., has an enterprising undertaker who distributes cards at his rivals' funerals, announcing that he is prepared to furnish codins, hearses, carriages and bearers at the very lowest rates. This is a case of running a business to the ground.

Says an Indiana paper: "For burglar meeting in the heading of the article in our last issue, relating to the proceedings of the town council, read 'regular meeting.' We are sory that the mistake occurred and guess the councilmen are sorry, too."

The Earl of Craven, our pleasant little peer of nineten, and his tutor, the Rev. M. Stavet, an agreeable young curate of thirty or forty, who have been enjoying Washington life for a month or so, left us the other day to hook for builfalose and bizzards in the wid, wild west. "Craven" (see he asked us to call him) is a lively the color of the surface and the surface and the wid, wild west. "Craven" as a based deliverance from a tracket.